

Tragedy in Mid-Africa.

Two French Expeditions Meet in Deadly Combat in the Desert.

Captain Gives Orders to Fire on Force of His Superior Officer.

Paris, Aug. 21.—M. De Cais, minister of the colonies, has received a despatch from the governor-general of French West Africa fully confirming the Figaro's story, cabled to the Associated Press this morning, of the killing of Lieut.-Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meunir by members of a French expedition under the command of Captains Voulet and Chanoine in the French Soudan.

The confirmation has created a sensation and caused the most painful impression, the only explanation suggested being that Capt. Voulet had become mentally affected by the climate.

It appears that upon news being received of the barbarity of the Voulet-Chanoine mission toward the natives on the march toward Lake Chard, the deputy minister instructed Klobb, who was at Kays, to proceed with a column to overtake the mission, investigate the charges and assume command. On July 14 the Klobb party overtook the mission at Zimber, near Domangar. Lieut.-Col. Klobb sent word to Capt. Voulet, who replied that he would shoot him if he advanced.

Notwithstanding this threat Klobb advanced and made himself known to Voulet, who ordered him promptly to stop. This order was disregarded, and when the Klobb party was within 150 yards of Voulet's party, the latter, on his order, fired three volleys, which were followed by independent firing.

Lieut. Meunir fell dead. Lieut.-Col. Klobb, wounded in the leg by the first volley, was despatched by being shot in the head. Voulet ordered a bayonet charge, and the remainder of the Klobb column fled, carrying their wounded and leaving, besides the two officers, nine dead men. The survivors, ten of whom were wounded, reached Basso under command of a native agent. The Voulet-Chanoine mission has taken to the bush, but according to the advices received by M. De Cais, a strong column was to be sent in pursuit.

Captains Voulet and Chanoine have both had distinguished careers in the Soudan. Their mission, now outlawed, consists, besides the leaders, of Capt. Joual and Lieut. Paller, Dr. Hanrie and two French sergeants.

STUBBORN FILIPINOS.

Still Fighting With Spirit Though Otis Has So Often Conquered Them.

Manila, Aug. 19, via Hongkong.—The Filipinos appear to retain much more of the fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent experiences at San Fernando, and Gen. Lawton's drubbing in the south. After giving up San Fernando with a feeble struggle they entrenched themselves at Angeles, working several days and impressing non-combatants into the work, thus saving the armed men for the fighting. They engaged Lieut.-Col. Smith's regiment and artillery warmly for four hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign, but the United States troops are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos, as well as their own strategy, for their small losses.

In the province of Cavite, where it is supposed the rebels have been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand, distributed among the important towns from the lake to the bay.

After the San Fernando defeat the rebels attempted to dissuade the United States troops from further advance northward by menacing the railroad. Several hundred of Gen. Pio del Pilar's men crossed the Rio Grande between the United States' outpost towns, and threatened Balang, Quinqua and other places with small United States garrisons, for a while.

During Sunday and Monday nights small bands tried to tear up the railroad track between Biñan and Malolos. Reinforcements of United States troops were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while forces at Biñan and Quinqua saluted against Del Pilar's men, and the rebels were easily driven away. In the bushes between these Filipinos and the United States lines during three days the United States lost several men, while the Filipinos lost many of their number.

All reports from rebel territory agree that the scarcity of food is increasing, and rebel commanders at Apari and other points refuse to obey Aguinaldo's orders in regard to closing the ports held by rebels against the United States ships, and say any ships bringing stores will be welcomed. Many ships from Manila are now in such ports. Guards stationed along the road reported that 5,000 persons passed through the lines in three days and 450 tons of rice were carried out in small parcels on the same road in ten days.

AT ALL BARS
AND RESTAURANTS

MARTELL'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND
SPIRIT MERCHANTS

THE TRANSVAAL OFFER,
Five Year Franchise Coupled With
Proviso Offensive to the
British.

Pretoria, Aug. 22.—The government of the Transvaal has received a communication from the governor of Lorenzo Marquez relating to the stoppage of arms there to the effect that Portugal's obligations to all nations, including Great Britain, required the enforcement of the transvaal-Portuguese treaty. The Transvaal government regards the communication as extremely vague.

It is asserted on the highest authority that no definite reply has been sent to the proposal of the British secretary of state for the colonies, for a joint commission of inquiry into the effect upon the Uitlanders of the recent franchise reforms. The precise situation is that a result of the poor parlors communication was despatched yesterday to Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa and governor of Cape Colony, which embodies certain alternative proposals. For various reasons these are kept secret but it is believed they will admit of the conclusion of a modus vivendi.

It is understood from official sources of information that these alternate pro-

posals of the Transvaal government are

for a five year franchise and a one-fifth

representation of the Uitlanders in the

first raid provided the Imperial govern-

ment does not further interfere in the

affairs of the Transvaal.

THINKS IT INCREDIBLE.

Paris, Aug. 22.—La Libre Parole publishes an interview with Major Marchand, the African explorer, who, while not doubting the death of Lieut.-Col. Klobb, and his companions, declares the story of their killing as an infamous calumny, as he does not believe Klobb had time to overtake the Voulet expedition. Major Marchand thinks the fate of Klobb and Meunir was due to recklessness in attempting to traverse the dangerous region with insufficient escort.

FEVER ON THE Isthmus.

Several Cases Traced to Importation From South America—Demand for Lazaretto.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 22.—Several cases of yellow fever have occurred at Panama, the disease having been imported from Guayaquil, Ecuador.

An urgent appeal was made to the local authorities to-day, in regard to the necessity for the immediate construction of a lazaretto in Panama. It was pointed out that otherwise the recently increased traffic of the Isthmus must suffer a decrease.

ICE IN THE STRAITS.

Monmouth Breaks Propeller and Puts Into St. John's For Repairs.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 22.—The British steamer Monmouth, Capt. Criggan, 12 days out from London for Montreal with water ballast, has put in here. She broke two sides of her propeller from contact with ice off the Straits of Belle Isle. An effort was made to effect repairs at sea, but was not successful, compelling Capt. Criggan to put in at this port.

TO VIEW THE PLANET.

Harvard Professor Thinks Jamaica Would Be the Best Location.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Charles Pickering, of the Harvard observatory, informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that he is here seeking a location for the largest telescope in the world, which is being constructed at Cambridge especially for the observation of the planet which is due to pass very close to the earth 18 months hence. He is favorably impressed with Jamaica's advantages.

ALASKAN CONVENTION.

Attempt to Secure Unity in Demands Made Upon Congress.

Seattle, Aug. 22.—The towns of Southeastern Alaska have issued a call for a territorial convention, to be held at Juneau Oct. 9. The convention will be composed of 70 delegates. The object is to promote unity in all demands made by Alaska in congress, and to frame and adopt laws which congress will be urged to pass. This will cover municipalities, courts, schools, taxes, etc.

BERESFORD'S HORSE WINS.

London, Aug. 22.—The race for the Badminton plateau at the York August meeting was won by Lord Wm. Beresford's Etoile, ridden by Martin. Yukon was second, and Maquereau third. Seventeen horses ran.

COFFEE SPECULATION.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 22.—The Noticia in an official article to-day classes as baseless the rumors of a projected alliance of the South American republics against their best customer for coffee, the United States, and bitterly censures the speculation, which it says is having a depressing effect upon business.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so, too.

Labori Makes Trial Lively.
Wounded Counsel Reappears and Puts Hostile Witnesses to Severe Test.

Shown That Access to War Ministry Was Not Very Difficult.

By Associated Press.

Rennes, Aug. 22.—To-day was Maitre Labori's day at the Lycee, where Captain Alfred Dreyfus is standing trial on the charge of treason. He was the central figure of the scene. As the Dreyfus drama unrolled before a crowded court this forenoon his tall Viking-like form, draped in a long black gown bordered with ermine, sitting in front of the footlights, was the magnet which from the moment the curtain was rung up until it fell at noon drew from all quarters not merely glances of curiosity, but the steady gaze of admiration. His mere presence brought brightness into the court room, and fresh light into the proceedings.

Labori did what people had expected. He galvanized the dormant defense into an active, living thing. Maitre Demange was amiable. He has seemed to rear to tread on the military corn, Labori is a gladiator, and always speaks to touch his toe to the quick. Let there be the slightest opening in his opponents' defense, and he thrusts home. To-day when Maitre Demange found nothing to ask a witness, M. Labori's quick eye had discovered weak spots, and he came forward with searching questions. He opened with an eloquent speech, and the audience could have listened for an hour to his rich voice. M. Labori, if anything, was bettered after his exertion than before. The excitement under which he labored seemed to act as a stimulant, although many friends, noting his flushed face, feared there might be relapse. So far from this being the case, he was able to go for a drive with his wife this afternoon, and on his return he held a reception, afterwards spending the till dinner in going over evidence and preparing for to-morrow.

The first witness to-day was M. Grenier, former prefect of Belfort. His testimony resulted favorably to Dreyfus, inasmuch as his deposition was distinctly heard to Esterhazy.

Major Rollin, of the intelligence department, was asked during the course of his testimony by M. Labori how certain documents of a later date than Mercier's ministry came into Gen. Mercier's possession.

Rollin said it was not his business to explain, but counsel insisted on asking whose business it was.

Finally Labori asked Col. Jouauste to request Gen. Mercier to explain.

The General arose and said he declined to answer.

Labori insisted emphatically, but Mercier refused to answer him, and Major Carriere, the government commissary, supported him, on the ground that the examination was entering upon matter which ought not, in the interest of the country, to be disclosed publicly.

Labori then declared in a loud voice that he would reserve to himself the right to take the necessary measures to obtain the desired information.

The next point was made by Dreyfus in his reply to Major Rollin. The latter remarked that all his private papers were seized when his rooms were searched in 1894, and Col. Jouauste said certain papers from his text-book, "The School of War," were found missing.

To this the prisoner retorted: "Not in 1894, my Colonel."

This caused a sensation, as the obvious interpretation was that the pages were torn out at the war office, and the fact was used against him as an insinuation that he had communicated the missing pages to foreign agents.

A porter of the war office, named Feret, next testified to seeing Dreyfus prying into other officers' work during their absence, and the prisoner replied excitedly that Feret's statements were concoctions by a former minister of war which caused a sensation. Then in a cooler manner, the prisoner made a statement explaining the difficulties in the way of a civilian such as Feret, entering the offices of the general staff.

CONGRESSMAN RESIGNS.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 22.—The resignation of Thomas Reed as congressman for the first Maine district was received by Governor Powers to-day. The resignation is to take effect September 4.

My friend, look here! You know how strong and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her; now, why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

PERSONAL.

F. B. Pennington returned from the Mainland last evening.

Arthur Langley has returned from Atlin, where he has a bench claim.

Mrs. W. Denby and the Misses Denby have returned from a visit to California.

Mrs. A. P. Caskey, of the Seattle Dramatic News Letter, who has been spending a few weeks with relatives in this city, returned home last evening.

Rev. C. M. Tate and J. A. Shearer were passengers last evening from the Mainland.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, was a passenger from the Mainland last evening.

Mrs. F. Carne, sr., and Mrs. J. L. Clapp left last evening for the Sound on a visit.

Mrs. M. Long, Mrs. G. Leslie and Miss Cook were passengers on the passengers for the Sound last evening.

W. B. Hagarty, representing James Poole & Co., Pittsburgh, who has been in the west for the past year constructing and fitting up stores for the Canadian Development Company, left for home yesterday.

After hearing the deposition of M. Gendron and a number of minor officials, who did not give interesting evidence, the court adjourned for the day at 11:45 a.m.

THE BLACK SCOURGE.
Mobs Bent on Lynching in Pursuit of Negro Fiends in Three States.

Louisville, Kentucky, Aug. 22.—Mobs are chasing negroes in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia for assaulting women. At Fulton, Ky., Matthew McFall, a negro, attempted to assault Lillian Clapp, aged four. He escaped and the citizens are scouring the country for him.

A well-armed posse of farmers in Sullivan county, Tenn., are close on the trail of an unknown negro who has been followed from near the hamlet of Piney Flats to a point in the mountains near the Kentucky line. The negro attempted to assault Abner Snelling's daughter, Snelling, the father, leads the mob.

At Shelbyville, Gib Ray, colored, was arrested on a charge of assaulting Mary Hays. He was guarded all night at the jail by a posse of officers. The sheriff slipped him out yesterday morning, and he is going towards Lewisburg, the mob following.

Lenora Olden, aged 15, was assaulted Sunday night on one of the principal streets of Chattanooga by Tom Downs. Her recovery is doubtful. Gaoler Nick Bush arrested Downs near the Georgia state line yesterday morning. The negro element is excited, and a half brother of the girl has organized a mob to lynch Downs.

TIRE OF WHALING.

Mutiny of a Crew Anxious to Try the Gold Fields—Comox Coal Up North.

Dutch Harbor, Aug. 14.—The United States ship McCulloch left here the 10th from St. Michael, via Pribilof Islands; all well.

The Rush came near losing the Nunkiak off the island of the same name during a northwester, but "squeezed" into a northwester, but "squeezed" into a hard shaking up. St. Michael, after a hard shaking up. The Corwin got her immense barge to St. Michael after a hard pull—the barge in a basket-like condition, leaking badly. Seals about the Pribilof Islands are very scarce, more so than formerly.

The Grant was called to quell a threatened mutiny aboard the whaling bark Gayhead ten days ago. It was the desire of the crew, seeing that the official rascaldom had been subjects of universal complaint, that full investigation should be made, that the wrongs should be righted, and that the offenders should be punished. Twice did Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper move for a judicial enquiry. In the latter instance the crimes were catalogued, and Sir Hibbert offered not only to prove that they had been committed, but to serve without remuneration as a prosecuting counsel before a Royal Commission, and to resign his seat in parliament if he failed to make good his charges. Twice did the government refuse investigation. Twice did it oppose the probing of this iniquity. It had reasons for shrinking from publicity, and for covering up the offences which have been discussed the world over, and have cast disgrace upon the fair name of Canada. Evidently it knows that if the case were ventilated, the rotteness and greed of the Siftonian regime would be exposed, in so far as it has affected the gold mining region of Canada. The public would see that the gold territory was selected for exploitation purposes, and that partizans were rewarded with appointments there that they might enrich themselves contrary to law by the capture of auriferous lands which ought to belong to the people. It was because of Mr. Sifton rather than of the officials that investigation was, with such violence and heat, denied. It was because the scandal resulting from his administration would have necessitated his expulsion from the cabinet if officially brought to view that the minister and all but three of their supporters united in slamming the door of the Yukon in the faces of the people. In the United States Secretary Alger's war administration has been examined, and the Secretary has had to resign. Here in Canada, where an investigation has never before been refused, the government is afraid to enquire too closely into Mr. Sifton's acts.

Two disgraceful incidents marked the Yukon discussion. In one Mr. Sifton was the chief actor. Sir Hibbert Tupper charged that Mr. Sifton's late law partner, Mr. Philip, had applied for and obtained gold dredging leases in the Yukon district; also that when inviting others to join him in the ownership of these concessions he represented that Mr. Sifton was a silent partner in the speculation. Mr. Sifton made a dramatic reply to this accusation. Holding up a return of the leases granted, he asserted that Mr. Philip had not even received a dredging lease, and that his name was not on the list. On examination it was found that the minister had deceived parliament and that on the very list before him Mr. Philip was entered as having received four mining concessions of five miles each. The other unfortunate circumstance involves another minister not named. The London Times had exposed his charges, and that for this reason no investigation was needed. The statement that Sir Hibbert had withdrawn his charges was untrue. It was fumbled across the Atlantic at the minister's agency, on receiving it, protecting itself from all blame for the untruth it contained by intimating that the story was published "by request."

HARVESTER KILLED.

Singular Wreck Follows Breaking of Axle Near Syracuse.

Syracuse, Aug. 22.—One of the most singular accidents in the history of railroading occurred this morning early on the pier at the extreme north end of this city. The westbound train was wrecked by broken axles. The cars piled up on top of one another and toppled over on the pushing engine. The engineer and fireman of the pushing engine, T. McCabe of Syracuse and Harvey Van Antwerp, of Green Point, were pinned under the wreck. Dennis Long, of Syracuse, a section boss, was standing by the engine, and was thrown into the track and the tender toppled over on his legs. The engineer and firemen were quickly taken out, but Long could not be released until two hours after the accident. Both Engineer McCabe and Fireman Van Antwerp were badly injured.

SHARES, METALS AND GRAIN

(Reported by F. S. Taggart & Co.)

NEW YORK	Aug. 22.
Open. Hig	Low. Closed.
Am. Sugar	1503 1505
C. B. & Q.	1214 1216 1215
St. Paul	1214 1216 1215
Manhattan	1214 1215 1215
Gas	1209 1198 1196
O. R. & P.	1204 1204 1199
Am. Tob. & P.	1223 1223 1221
Aitchison, prd.	67 67 67
Aitchison, com.	22 23 22
P. P. & Co.	78 77 77
P. C. & I.	45 45
L. & N.	82 82
E. R. T.	1455 1455
N. P. & P.	77 76
N. P. & Co.	51 51
CHICAGO	Aug. 22.
Wheat	314 314 304
Dec.	734 734 734
Corn	31 314 304
Sept.	284 284 284
Pork	820 822 820
8224	0

Local Share Market.

(Reported by Cuthbert & Co.)

TUESDAY, Aug. 22.

The most important feature in today's trading news was certainly the rich strike in the 350 foot level of the "Copper Queen," belonging to the Van Andra Company.

For a long time the Copper Queen, although a long-standing company, has taken a second place in its importance as an ore producer. In consequence of the large boulders found in the Cornell it looks now, however, as if the oldest property is yet going to be the best. Mr. Treat, the president and general manager, now in the city, states that in the 350 foot drift run into 8 feet of soil ore which will average from 7 to 10 per cent. copper and that there are several rich streaks of grey copper of from 1 to 6 inches running through this solid ore body. This ore will run all the way from \$100 to \$400 per ton and a striking of 4 inches wide would be quite enough to pay handsomely even if they had nothing else.

The importance of this new strike at such a depth and in the face of the drift is very great, as it is entirely new ground, and it may continue right to the surface.

The captain of the steamer Clayquot left from Van Andra a day or two after Mr. Treat, and we understand confirms the strike and says the people on the island are feeling very good over it. The stock was much firmer in consequence.

There was an average amount of business in mining shares to-day, all the favorites to-day being dealt in rather freely. Athabasca sold at 39, Winnipeg at 30, Rambler-Cariboo at 32, and Wonderful at 34. Waterloo were in great demand at 9, 9½, 9¾ and 9½, and it is rumored that this stock will see 25 cents before long. Cariboo Hydraulic gold at \$140, Morrison at 19 and Noble Five at 22.

Saturday's Great Excursion.—Saturday is the day set apart for the Fifth regiment band excursion to Seattle. The Victorian will leave here at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and running purely as an excursion boat, will not touch at Port Townsend, so that the trip to the Queen City should be made in five hours. The ever-popular "Big Four" (Messrs. Jones, Leroy, Finn and Schell) will accompany the excursion, and as their entertaining abilities are unlimited, it is safe to predict plenty of amusement for the patrons of this, the last excursion to Seattle this season.

Still Among the Missing.—No further information having presented itself with regard to the whereabouts of the unhappy man Gilchrist, who disappeared mysteriously shortly after the death of his wife a week or two ago, the police feel confirmed in their conclusion that he has made an end of his life. The relatives of the late Mrs. Gilchrist in England have been communicated with, and the children will be disposed of in accordance with their desires. While there appears no evidence in support of the story that Gilchrist had saved money which cannot now be located, he has an insurance of £100, which will do something toward providing for his orphaned children in the event of his death being established.

THE WORLD'S CIGAR BILL.

Immense Sum That Annually Ascends in Tobacco Smoke.

London Tid-Bits.

Probably neither the youth who derives a doubtful solace from the mysteries of a top-heavy cigar, nor the connoisseur who blows fragrant wreaths of smoke from a cigar which costs him half a guinea, has any conception of the immensity and cost of the cloud of cigar smoke he is helping to swell.

It is estimated that the world consumes yearly no fewer than 12,000,000,000 cigars, a quantity which would admit of a generous distribution of eight cigars to each man, woman and child throughout the entire world; or an allowance of three boxes to each inhabitant of the United Kingdom.

Although each cigar, whether it cost a penny or a pound, weighs only about one-fifth of an ounce, the aggregate cigars smoked every year turn the scale at 53,572 tons.

Picture for a moment an enormous pair of scales, each pan of which has an area of 42 acres, or more than half the area of St. James' park.

Let us place in one of these pans our millions of boxes of cigars, and in the other pan let us mass the entire population of Manchester and Birmingham. To these let us add all the ministers of religion and all the doctors in the United Kingdom, and let us add, by way of make-weight, all the lawyers in Great Britain and Ireland. It will only be when the last of the men of law has taken his place, with his 1,500,000 felons, that the scales will begin to turn.

To carry away our mountain of cigars, every man in the British (regular) army would have to make five separate journeys, carrying 100 boxes each journey; and even all the horses and mules in our army, at home and abroad, would have to make two journeys each to accomplish a similar task.

To transport our cigars by rail we should require sixty powerful engines and 5357 trucks, each carrying a weight of ten tons; and our cigar train would reach from Waterloo Station to Staines, a distance of 19 miles.

If our cigars were divided equally among all the smokers of the United Kingdom, each man's share would be represented by a pile of boxes 8 feet high, or more than 2 feet taller than himself.

If with our boxes of cigars we would raise a monument to "Nicotin," we should be able to make a rectangular column 100 feet square and 1,000 feet high, from the top of which we could look down on the apex of Eiffel tower. We might, similarly, by piling our boxes one on another, make 253 columns, each as high as Mont Blanc; or, one column,



USE
Benson's Prepared Corn
(1 POUND PACKETS.)

EDWARDSBURG STARCH COMPANY,
Montreal, Quebec.

Cardinal, Ontario

roughly three miles high, for every smoker in Surbiton.

By using our boxes as paving material, we could pave a road 1½ feet wide, along which seven men could walk abreast all the way from Charing Cross to Constantinople.

If we place the individual cigars end to end, we can make from them ten cigars so long that they might be lit in Cheapside and smoked by the "man in the moon," assuming that he had a weakness for cigars and the courage to attempt one of such proportions. At the ordinary rate of consumption, it would take our lunar smoker no less than 214,274 years to smoke one of his ten cigars.

The aggregate time spent yearly in converting these millions of cigars into smoke-clouds is no less than 2,142,740 years; so that if at the creation it had been possible for 363 men to commence smoking a single year's supply of cigars, and to continue night and day for fifty-nine centuries and more, their task would scarcely be completed by the end of this century; by which time their thirst would be something abnormal, and it would scarcely be prudent to mention the word "cigar" anywhere within hearing.

If it were possible to fashion out 12,000,000 cigars into one Brobdingnagian cigar, the resultant cigar would be 1,000 feet long, and 100 feet in diameter. If reared on end it would rise almost five times as high as the London monument, and sixty men could scarcely clasp hands around its "waist."

The estimated cost of this leviathan cigar would be approximately £100,000,000; and to pay for it would almost exhaust our entire national revenue for a year, leaving little more than would pay for the necessary matches and ash-trays.

Its cost would be the weight of 176,064,000 ordinary cigars in gold, or the equivalent of a pile of cigar boxes as high as the Great Pyramid, with a base 25 feet long and 200 feet wide.

In this connection it is startling to know that some cigars actually cost more than their own weight in gold—a fact which even their smokers possibly do not realize.

Every day the world spends nearly £274,000 on cigar smoke; every hour £11,415, and every second the sum of £3 3s 5d, while the number of cigars smoked in a second is fifteen more than there are days in a year.

Thus the amount spent every day on cigars is more than the average output of gold from all the world's mines in three and a third years. It would pay for all the meat consumed in a year in Great Britain and Ireland, and still leave a margin of £10,000,000 on the estimated sum raised yearly in the United Kingdom for charities.

It would equally pay the entire food bill of Ireland for four years; would keep our home and foreign missions going on their present footing for forty years, and is equal in amount to the entire sum raised by the Church of England for all purposes in thirty years.

Enormous as is the sum thus spent annually on cigars, it is less than two-thirds of the amount spent by the United Kingdom on intoxicants, and much less than half the world's yearly expenditure on beer.

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C.P.N. CO., LTD., STEAMERS

will leave Turner, Becton & Co's wharf for

Dyea Skagway Wrangler

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

"DANUBE" August 22

"TEES" August 29

at 8 o'clock, p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

C. P. N. CO'Y, LTD.

STEAMER

"Princess Louise"

(McCoskie, Master.)

Carrying Her Majesty's mails will leave

Turner, Becton & Co's wharf

for

Naas and Way Ports

On Wednesday, Aug. 23, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on August 24th.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR

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STEAMERS

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land region.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co.

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The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

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...OF...

Victoria and Vicinity.

Six Beautiful Photo Chromos Equal to Water Colors.

Everyone visiting Victoria should Procure a Copy

Price - - 15 Cents.

Of All Newsdealers and at the Office of Publication.

OUR VISITORS.

Our visitors start for home this morning. On their way they will pass through a very interesting and exceedingly valuable part of the province. It will help them somewhat the better to appreciate the possible future of Vancouver Island when we tell them that there are several places on it which present a more promising outlook from the mining point of view than Rossland did six years ago. It is a little unwise to attempt to prophesy as to the future of mining camps, but the indications are that the development of Kootenay will probably be reproduced on Vancouver Island not only at one but at several points. We have already several shipping mines. They have only recently begun to cut any figure in the general output of ore in the province, but that is because they have only very recently reached the shipping stage. It takes time to develop large mines. The metallic deposits on the Island consist chiefly of ores carrying copper and gold. There is some free-milling ore. There are several large and valuable iron deposits, and the prospect is that they will be utilized at an early day. On the whole, the mining outlook on Vancouver Island is excellent, and if it were not overshadowed by the greater things being done elsewhere, it would receive a great deal more attention than is now accorded to it. But very decided progress is being made, and it will not be long, according to present indications, before this part of the province is recognized as one of the great producing districts. Proximity to water carriage is likely to greatly facilitate the opening of the Island mines.

The enormous and highly valuable coal deposits on the Island are, as our visitors doubtless know already, utilized very largely, and the production and export of coal is one of the greatest sources of our prosperity. But this industry is capable of very great expansion, and there are other valuable deposits than those now being worked that are ready for development as soon as trade demands it.

Our visitors when they leave Victoria will go home by way of Kootenay. They will see a splendid country there, but they will also be impressed with the fact that, excellent as is the service of the Canadian Pacific railway, it is a long way round from Victoria to Rossland. It is still longer to the Boundary Creek country, although the latter is nearer this city than Rossland. They will be interested to know that there is a project for the construction of a direct railway from the Boundary Creek to the Coast, with ferry connection to Victoria and connection also with Vancouver. This enterprise is before parliament asking for a subsidy. It did not receive one last year, but we hope our visitors will see the reasonableness of the request, so that they will be disposed to favor it when it is again urged. They will readily admit that a short line from the Coast to Kootenay will be an excellent thing for the Coast cities, as well as for Kootenay, and the line will be valuable also by reason of the very valuable district which it will open up. Some very excellent mineralized country lies between the Boundary Creek and the farming lands of the Lower Fraser, and the proposed railway will develop it.

We think that even the strongest supporters of the government will admit that we have presented above a very moderate statement of the situation. It may perhaps suit their wishes that in the face of such a condition Mr. Semlin and his colleagues should continue to administer the affairs of the province, but Mr. Semlin himself ought to take another view. He knows that he has not a majority of the house with him. He knows that he has lost the confidence of the legislature quite as certainly as if he had been pronounced against by resolution. Will he cling to office? No amount of falsification, no matter how deliberate, can alter the facts of the case. He is in a hopeless minority, and he knows it. What is also evident is

that a government can be formed out of the present house that can command a strong working majority. Therefore there is not the slightest necessity for a dissolution. The resignation of Mr. Semlin as soon as he can put his house in order ought to be certain, and he will gain much in the esteem of the public if he contemplates such a course. We feel confident that he will not cling to office and salary, knowing as he now knows that his tenure of power is limited by the length of time he can keep from calling the house together.

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

The trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows a splendid increase over last year and a really magnificent total for a country of not more than five millions of people. The estimated total of exports is \$158,875,903, and of imports \$161,122,871, giving a total of \$319,998,744. There is a slight excess of imports, but the difference is so slight that even those persons who make a fetish of the so-called balance of trade will find nothing either to comfort or dishearten them in it.

It is utterly impossible to form any conclusion from the relations of the totals of exports and imports. They do not represent even the actual value of business done. Thus we sent away \$158,875,903 worth of merchandise—that is to say, this is the amount at which the merchandise was valued for the purposes of export. What it actually cost the shippers is unknown. As a rule the cost of exports may be taken to mean the first cost of the goods, but it does not include the cost of transportation to the shipping points and the other charges incidental to handling them. When the goods are sold abroad they realize enough to cover these charges and give the shipper a profit.

Therefore we can only surmise how much the one hundred and fifty-eight odd millions' worth of goods really stood the owners when they were placed upon the foreign market. Therefore we are also wholly in the dark as to what they must have sold for—that is, how much of a balance they left at the command of the shippers after all charges had been paid. So too with the imports.

The figures quoted represent the first cost only, and that without any allowance for undervaluation, also they take no account of commissions paid abroad on purchases, nor of freight and insurance. All these have to be added if we would know exactly what our imports stand us delivered in this country.

The country never approved of the premiership of Mr. Semlin. It never had a chance to do so. The question as to who would be premier in the event of the defeat of the existing regime was at the time of the general election treated as a joke. "The Lieutenant-Governor will provide a premier" was as near to an answer as the people could ever get.

The people have never approved of the policy of the present administration. They could never find out what it was. Every opposition candidate had a platform of his own but the party platform was never mentioned.

Now that they know who the men are that are assuming to administer their affairs and that they know something of the policy proposed, they could, if given the opportunity, speak more intelligently and definitely. We predict that irresponsible blatherskites, and needy and greedy oil seekers, would be less in evidence in another campaign than in the last, and that every man having a stake in the country either as an honest laborer, or a holder of property, would be to the front.

It is a mistake to suppose that imports represent exports. They do so to a certain degree, but to a very small extent.

We pay our public and private interest abroad out of the sales of our exports, and when we borrow money we rarely get actual specie, but only goods.

Thus when a foreign loan is raised, there is always an increase in imports.

The great encouragement from the trade returns is found in the increase of nearly \$15,000,000 over last year. An expanding commerce is the most healthy sign a country can show. Presumably all transactions are done at a profit. If they were not they would not be done at all.

Hence we may infer that the margin of profit last year was larger than ever before in the history of the country. We believe that the period of growth has only fairly begun. Canada is certainly on the threshold of a period of extensive railway construction, and this means a large expansion of our trade. As has already been shown in these columns, our commercial relations with the Orient are only in their very smallest infancy. The Northwest is filling up with people, and the quantity of surplus grain is growing with tremendous strides. At the same time, our great southern neighbor is drawing nearer and nearer to the time when its export of food products will decline. These and other things encourage the belief that Canada's growing time has only begun.

Labori is back in court again. That is good news, for everybody hoped the would-be assassin's bullet would fail in its object. But Gen. Mercier does not propose to allow Maitre Labori to make him tell the truth. If he could not succeed in having the lawyer killed, he can at least refuse to answer his questions, and the court of course upholds him. And thus is justice administered in France.

We print a letter from Dr. J. S. Helmcken, dealing with a matter of very great importance, namely the establishment of telegraphic communication with Texada. In this connection it may be mentioned that some Victoria people have been for the last three months in correspondence with the owners of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, with a view of introducing it on this Coast, and the owners have now under consideration a definite proposal. Dr. Helmcken's views as to the necessity of developing Vancouver Island are entitled to the most careful consideration. He knows whereof he speaks, and his views are progressive.

Mr. Joseph Martin does not wish the public to understand that he has forgiven the Colonist for having contributed to his political downfall, and therefore informs the Vancouver World that he never was interviewed by a Colonist correspondent. The Colonist has not said that he was so interviewed, and our Vancouver correspondent never made any claim to have interviewed him. Our correspondent did not say that Mr. Martin had talked to him, but he repeats that Mr. Martin did state actually or in effect that it would please him most if the government was defeated the first day the house met, or that for him the

government could not be defeated too soon. Also that he did say that Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Higgins and himself were quite enough to overthrow the government. These words, or words to the same effect, were used by Mr. Martin, our correspondent says, not with one person, but to many. Mr. Martin does not deny this. He simply denies that he told the Colonist correspondent these things. He is careful not to deny that he said them to others, that they were announced in a local caucus of his friends and ostentatiously made public on the streets. If Mr. Martin will derive any satisfaction from the admission that he did not actually talk to a Colonist correspondent, he may have it.

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THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

From the Kaslo Kootenay.

It is perhaps too much to expect that a constituency will reject a member who has been honored by an appointment to a cabinet office, especially that it should do so upon grounds of general benefit to the province. Yet the electors of New Westminster would lay the province under an obligation if they would defeat Mr. Alex. Henderson and thereby bring on a general election in which the people would have an opportunity of speaking upon issues which are now clearly defined, but which were nebulous when the present legislature was elected.

If British Columbia is to pose as the laughing stock of the world, in the clown's garments of populism, cast off by Kansas and Oregon, it is just as well that we should come on the stage in that character at once.

If on the other hand a majority of the people are in favor of a return to sanity in public affairs, of the re-establishment of confidence and the restoration of harmony and goodwill, the creation of an opportunity for them to speak would be a great boon.

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EDDY'S BRUSHES

The most durable on the market.

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One Week Only.

200 BOYS' SUITS
HALF PRICE
FOR CASHB. WILLIAMS & CO.
97 JOHNSON ST.FIRE
INSURANCE

....Heisterman & Co.

VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Denison.]

Wednesday, Aug. 23 Thursday, Aug. 24.

Time. h.m.	Height. feet.	Time h.m.	Height. feet.
3:50 a.m.	10.0 feet.	4:50 a.m.	9.7 feet.
10:10 a.m.	4.7 feet.	11:00 a.m.	5.7 feet.
4:46 p.m.	9.1 feet.	5:16 p.m.	9.2 feet.
10:54 p.m.	5.0 feet.	Mid.	4.4 feet.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Atlin Gold Nugget Cigars, big and small. Meiss & Co.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Hot lunch at the Manhattan from 11 a.m. to midnight.

When you require sporting goods ring up Telephone 646. Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Prof. Gartner, B.A., vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters' block.

Incredible as it may appear, we are offering Webster's Thirteenth Dictionary of 80,000 words, nicely bound, for \$1. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamison's).

Don't forget the Fifth regiment band excursion to Seattle Saturday. Steamer Victorian makes Seattle in five hours.

Don't you often hear it said that advertising is a fine art? You require the truth neatly and plainly put. When you hear that "Hondi" Ceylon Tea is the best and purest on the market you have it.

Cheap rates for the National Encampment of the G. A. R., Philadelphia, September 4th to 9th. The Northern Pacific Railway Co. has made the very low rate of \$88.85 Victoria to Philadelphia and return. Tickets on sale August 29 and 30. Good to return until October 31. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

A Contract Awarded.—The contract for the stone work in connection with the fountain that is to adorn the centre of the lawn fronting the new government buildings, has been awarded to Ald. Alexander Stewart, of this city, who will commence work very shortly.

It is not yet known when the fountain itself will be put in. It is not announced as yet who is the successful tenderer for the erection of the Rossland court house.

The Logan Hearing.—The defence in the now celebrated Logan case opened yesterday, Capt. Balcom being called to give evidence in rebuttal of that introduced tending to indicate general dishonesty. The defendant himself was also placed in the box, his examination being still in progress when the case was adjourned until to-day.

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Rich Ore.—A sample of the new strike in the 350-foot level of the Copper Queen mine, belonging to the Van Andra company, was assayed by Mr. James B. Thompson, Fairmount avenue, yesterday, and gave copper 43 per cent. The highest percentage that this character of ore could possibly carry is 48, so that the recent strike is only five points short of being absolutely pure.

Another report to which Mr. Woods gives denial is that Alexander McDonald has failed. He says it is without foundation.

As has been said, Mr. Woods is manager of the Trading and Exploring Syndicate, which Pat Galvin organized, but has since severed his connection with him. He is here to buy a large quantity of supplies, and to attend to the shipment by the Cottage City on Monday next of a lot of machinery for his company. He says that they intend to develop all their properties to the fullest limit, and are taking in supplies and machinery to better enable them to carry out their purpose.

August, Mr. Woods says, was a quiet month in Dawson, and there is very little doing.

Mr. H. A. Munro, who arrived from Dawson on Sunday, also denies the report that Mr. Tache was drowned. The man who was drowned, he says, was Frank Richard, locator of the telegraph line. He was a very popular and fine young man, aged about 32 years.

To Study the Northland.—At the Hotel Driard there are at present domiciled a party of four gentlemen intimately identified with the Royal Geographical Society, who are leaving early in the coming week for the mysterious unknown northland, which they enter at or near Selkirk, with the intention of spending at least a year in exploration and the study of animal life. Their expedition, which promises to be of great interest and importance to science, is entirely a private one. The members of the party are A. G. McCallum, Jacques Hess, Victor Gilmer and John C. Hall.

HOW TO GET PLUMP AND ROSY.

Nature meant every woman to be plump, rosy and well developed, and if she has become pale, weak and nervous, Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will restore her.

With the Nerve Food she will make the blood red and pure and give new vigor and elasticity to the whole body.

For illus-
to women there is no remedy so
peculiar as the great food cure of Dr. A. W. Chase. At all dealers.

Excursion to Nanaimo, Labor Day (September 4). Trains leave at 7:30 and 9 a.m. Tickets, \$1.50; children half price.

The sale of seats opened at the Victoria Book and Stationery Store on Monday morning to a line that was not broken until noon. The run has been steady since then, and over \$1,500 worth of seats were booked up to last night, mostly for the evening performance, a guarantee that the Drill hall will be packed to the doors on that night.

Fitted to every make of bicycles by

G. C. Hinton & Co.

62 Government Street.

Where the...
Saving?Twenty-five per cent more leverage
means twenty-five per cent less power
required to push your bicycle.
That is whatRAMSEY
SWINGING
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do for you.

Principals—Miss Dawson and Miss Green.

A boarding and day school, corner of Cadboro Bay road and Stanley avenue.

Kindergarten, Primary, and Advanced Classes.

Term commencing September 1. Prospects on application to Miss Green, at The Maples, Fairfield road.

Victoria West

Prosecutions.

The First Defendant Heavily Fined for Damaging City Property.

Grounds for the Appeal From Mr. Justice Drake's Judgment.

Pure Lime Juice,
25¢. A BOTTLE AT
CENTRAL DRUG STORE

HALL & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Blk., Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

paid to Esquimalt and the flagship, while in the evening the parliament buildings and museum were thrown open for inspection, and several hours thus delightfully employed.

Victoria Clearing House.—The totals of Victoria clearing house for the week ending August 21 were \$687,993; balance, \$321,072.

Not Insane.—Thomas, the Indian brought from Port Essington by Government Agent Flewin, he having been considered insane, has been discharged by the examining physicians. He will be sent North by the Indian department.

Y. W. C. A. Musical Evening.—This evening from 8 to 10 a concert will be given that should attract a full audience. Vocal and instrumental music will be performed by well-known talent in this city, and Mr. Finch-Sailes has kindly consented to recite. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

Follow the band via steamer Victoria to Seattle Saturday. Nuff edd.

Coming to Esquimalt.—Company No. 10, western division, Royal Garrison Artillery, now stationed at Halifax. It is probable the transfer will be made about October 1, when the new arrangement between the Federal and Imperial governments go into effect.

Golfers to Meet.—The annual general meeting of the Victoria Golf Club, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business incidental to re-organization, is to be held at the Driard on the evening of the 29th instant. It will be well for all members of the club to keep the date in mind.

Death of Mrs. Warnock.—On Galiano Island on Wednesday last the death occurred of Mrs. Warnock, wife of James Warnock. Besides her husband, she leaves four children. The interment took place at the Kuper Island cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. R. J. Roberts, assisted by Rev. Mr. Naben, of Pender Island.

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MR. TACHE NOT DROWNED.

Report Published in the Evening Paper

Denied by Recent Arrivals.

The report published in the evening Times last evening to the effect that Mr. J. C. Tache, engineer of the public works department, Ottawa, had been drowned while making a survey of Five Finger rapids on August 1, is denied by no less an authority than Mr. Tache himself. Quite true a report that Mr. Tache had been drowned came down by the Alpha, but those who took the trouble to inquire before rushing into print found that with the report came an attorney denial. Mr. J. B. Woods, manager of the Trading and Exploring Syndicate, of London, a personal friend of the engineer, brought out the information that the rumor is without truth. He had heard it in Dawson, but upon his arrival at Selkirk one of the first men he saw was Mr. Tache, who gave him a telegram to send to his wife. This was on August 10. Upon his arrival at Nanaimo and again here, Mr. Woods denied the report.

The rumor was started in Dawson through the drowning of one of the foremen of the telegraph construction party. In the Colonist yesterday the name of this man was given as Frank Richard. Mr. Woods could not remember distinctly, but he believed his name was Frank Renault.

Another report to which Mr. Woods gives denial is that Alexander McDonald has failed. He says it is without foundation.

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For illus-

to women there is no remedy so
peculiar as the great food cure of Dr. A. W. Chase. At all dealers.

Excursion to Nanaimo, Labor Day (September 4). Trains leave at 7:30 and 9 a.m. Tickets, \$1.50; children half price.

The sale of seats opened at the Victoria Book and Stationery Store on Monday morning to a line that was not broken until noon. The run has been steady since then, and over \$1,500 worth of seats were booked up to last night, mostly for the evening performance, a guarantee that the Drill hall will be packed to the doors on that night.

Fitted to every make of bicycles by

G. C. Hinton & Co.

62 Government Street.

Where the...
Saving?Twenty-five per cent more leverage
means twenty-five per cent less power
required to push your bicycle.
That is whatRAMSEY
SWINGING
PEDALS

do for you.

Principals—Miss Dawson and Miss Green.

A boarding and day school, corner of Cadboro Bay road and Stanley avenue.

Kindergarten, Primary, and Advanced Classes.

Term commencing September 1. Prospects on application to Miss Green, at The Maples, Fairfield road.

Victoria West

Prosecutions.

The First Defendant Heavily Fined for Damaging City Property.

Grounds for the Appeal From Mr. Justice Drake's Judgment.

The police prosecution of William C. Adams, of West Victoria, for assisting in the first removal of the objectionable crossing on the Craigflower road, was brought to an end yesterday, when, much to the surprise of the interested lawyers—who looked upon the proceedings in the nature of a test case, calling for the imposition of only a nominal fine—the defendant was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs within one week, or accept a term of 20 days in default. Inasmuch as a series of other parallel cases abide by the decision in this instance, it is confidently anticipated that an immediate appeal will be taken to the higher courts, as indeed the magistrate himself suggested as quite in order.

Naturally the city's representatives are not satisfied with the decision of Mr. Justice Drake in the main issue, which quashes their now famous by-law and declares its passage to have been ultra vires of the powers vested in the corporation. Notice has been given of an appeal to the Full court at its sitting on the 5th September, the reasons upon which the court will be asked to set aside Mr. Justice Drake's judgment of August 17 being enumerated as follows:

"1. That on the evidence adduced the learned judge should have found as a fact that the appellant corporation, acting in the exercise of full powers in that behalf in the corporation vested by section 50, sub-section 127, of the Municipal Clauses act, had made bona fide an alteration in the mode of public communication within the limits of the municipality, and had in the effecting of such alteration made and provided an alternate route or method of public communication within the municipality in lieu of that affected by such alteration."

2. That the learned judge erred in holding that the by-law was ultra vires of the said corporation.

3. That the learned judge erred in relying on alleged facts not brought before him judicially by either party to the application.

4. That section 50, sub-section 127, of the Municipal Clauses act invests the municipal council with complete authority to pass the by-law.

5. That the facts show the alternative route to be reasonable and sufficient for all purposes.

6. That none of the grounds alleged by the complainant in the rule nisi were borne out by the evidence adduced.

"And on such other grounds as counsel may be advised."

MR. TACHE NOT DROWNED.

Report Published in the Evening Paper

Denied by Recent Arrivals.

The report published in the evening Times last evening to the effect that Mr. J. C. Tache, engineer of the public works department, Ottawa, had been drowned while making a survey of Five Finger rapids on August 1, is denied by no less an authority than Mr. Tache himself. Quite true a report that Mr. Tache had been drowned came down by the Alpha, but those who took the trouble to inquire before rushing into print found that with the report came an attorney denial. Mr. J. B. Woods, manager of the Trading and Exploring Syndicate, of London, a personal friend of the engineer, brought out the information that the rumor is without truth. He had heard it in Dawson, but upon his arrival at Selkirk one of the first men he saw was Mr. Tache, who gave him a telegram to send to his wife. This was on August 10. Upon his arrival at Nanaimo and again here, Mr. Woods denied the report.

The rumor was started in Dawson through the drowning of one of the foremen of the telegraph construction party. In the Colonist yesterday the name of this man was given as Frank Richard. Mr. Woods could not remember distinctly, but he believed his name was Frank Renault.

Another report to which Mr. Woods gives denial is that Alexander McDonald has failed. He says it is without foundation.

As has been said, Mr. Woods is manager of the Trading and Exploring Syndicate, which Pat Galvin organized, but has since severed his connection with him. He is here to buy a large quantity of supplies, and to attend to the shipment by the Cottage City on Monday next

PITHER & LEISER.

Direct Importers and Wholesalers in all the leading brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC. ETC.

We carry a large stock in bond and duty paid. None but the best imported by us; we do not deal in goods of inferior quality; no cheap goods, but prices right. Some of our lines mentioned below,

WINES.

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s
EXTRA DRY

The great leader of Champagnes.

"Preller" Clarets and Sauternes

B. Burts Chateaus,
Sauternes,
and Burgundies.

LIQUORS.

"Hennessey" and "Martell" Brandy

In Case and Bulk.

Watson's Dundee Whisky

In Case and Bulk.

Walker's Famous "Kilmarnock"

In Case and Bulk.

Whyte & Mackay's
"SPECIAL"

and other well-known brands of Scotch.

SUNDRIES.

Lemp's Celebrated St. Louis Bottled Beer

The Extra Pale undoubtedly the very finest beer imported. Take no other insist upon having Lemp's.

"ROSBACH,"

The Best German Mineral Water.

Rose's Lime Juice and L. J. Gordial

Pints and Quarts.

Champagne de Pommes, quarts and pints.

Pure White Wine Vinegar, etc., etc.

Havana Cigars.

Henry Clay & Bock Co.

H. Upmann,
Manuel Garcia,

El Timidad,

A de Villar y Villar,
and other choice brands

In a Domestic Cigar ask for the

"IRVING,"

and enjoy a good smoke.

PITHER & LEISER, - 13 and 15 Yates Street, - - Victoria. B. C.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Outline of the Scheme Proposed by Committee of Imperial House.

From the Montreal Herald.

That a feasible, practicable and workable old age pension scheme should have emerged from the region of the shadowy and obscure has been one of the surprises of the past few days in English politics, and what is most surprising of all is that the promoters of it should be found not in the advanced wing of the Liberal party, but should be a responsible committee of the British House of Commons, appointed by a staunch Conservative of the type of Mr. Chapin, president of the local government board, the ministerial head of the department that controls the administration of the Poor Law. Old age pensions had, it is true, been earmarked, so to speak, by the Conservative party, but as they seemed to be favored by nobody except Mr. Chamberlain, and as the idea was distasteful to many, it was never thought the government would have the courage to take it up. There has, however, been a strong and growing feeling in the country for some time that the old age of working men should not be spent in poverty and wretchedness, and that the workingman system is far from the best—it is, in fact, about the very worst—that can be devised for the relief of the aged poor. Whether it is a sincere desire to gratify this feeling or whether it is a crafty device to run off with another plank in the platform which was intended to carry the Liberal party over to victory at the next election, it is not easy to say, but the fact remains that a Conservative committee, appointed by a Conservative government, have reported in favor of a scheme which they have elaborated with great ingenuity and care. Politicians on both sides of the House have been looking for light on this question for some time. The committee had to face two reports, which were on record against old age pensions on the ground that they would check thrift. One was the Royal committee; and on the other hand, they had philanthropic social reformers like Mr. Charles Booth declaring their practicability and urgency. Some are advocating large reforms in the Poor Law; others are asking that all the children, all the sick and deflected, and all the aged poor—all, in short, who are past the possibility of getting work on which they can live—should be taken out of the pauper category for good and all.

Many practical statesmen have looked upon old age pensions with alarm on account of the cost they would involve. The committee who have had the matter in hand think that ten millions a year would be sufficient to provide pensions for the aged and infirm. Mr. Chaplin and his collaborators are represented as being somewhat in terror lest Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should absolutely decline to countenance a project which he has in the past regarded as humbug. As to the scheme itself, it has much to commend it. The committee, in presenting their project, had first to disabuse the public mind of the validity of the conclusions of the two previous committees that old age pensions would check thrift. "We recognize," they say, "and we entirely concur in the force of this expression of opinion, but on the other hand we are unable to ignore the fact, abundant

to receive and to determine applications for pensions.

(2) That the authority for this purpose should be a committee of not less than six or more than twelve members, appointed by the guardians from their own number in the first instance.

(3) That the committee, when appointed, should be independent of the Board of Guardians, with power to add to its numbers, subject to regulations made by the local government board, especially by adding representatives from other local authorities.

(4) That the cost of the pensions should be borne by the common fund of the union, and that a contribution from Imperial sources should be made to that fund in aid of the general cost of the Poor Law administration, but not exceeding one-half of the estimated cost of the pensions.

(5) That the amount of the pension in any district should be not less than 5s. or more than 7s. a week, at the discretion of the committee, and according to the cost of living in the locality, and that it should be paid through the medium of the post office.

(6) That the pension should be awarded for a period of not less than three years, to be renewed at the end of that period, but subject to withdrawal at any time by the pension authority, if, in their opinion, the circumstances should demand it.

The committee point out, in conclusion, that by encouraging people to keep off the Poor Law and to belong to benefit societies, the scheme will promote thrift as it does in Denmark. Upon the whole the scheme will certainly, if carried into effect, go far to alleviate the pressure of old age upon the poor.

THE BINDER TWINE RING.

From the Montreal Star.
Hundreds of thousands of dollars were extorted from the pockets of the Canadian farmers last year by the ring which controls the sale of binder twine in Canada. The farmers paid on an average 13 or 14 cents a pound for the twine which the government sold at an average of 4½ cents a pound to a few of its political friends.

The government has it in its power to practically control the sale of binder twine in Canada. It was with this object in view that the Conservative government started the binder twine factory at Kingston penitentiary. By supplying merchants all over the country, by advertising that any farmer or other person could be supplied with binder twine by the carload, at prices just sufficient to allow a reasonable profit to other manufacturers, they made it impossible for any combine or ring to victimize the farmers of Canada by forcing up the price of binder twine. At that time there was a duty of 12½ per cent. on the twine, amounting on an average to about half a cent a pound, and the retail price to farmers was 7 cents a pound.

(7) Has endeavored to the best of his ability, by his industry or by the exercise of reasonable providence, to make provision for himself and for those immediately dependent on him.

The committee divest themselves of all responsibility on the financial aspect of the question, but they deal with the machinery for the administration of the fund. First, as to the pension authority, it is laid down that this authority must have local knowledge. But they refuse the County Councils, which they regard as too large. They adopt the suggestion of Mr. Knollys for a special independent pensions committee, chosen by the guardians of the poor in each Poor Law district, on the analogy of the school attendance committee, who administer education in the rural districts. They recommend:

(1) That a pension authority should be established in each union of the country, to receive and to determine applications for pensions.

ing now since the farmers' friends got in their fine work on the tariff. The experience of one man may be a little better or a little worse than that of his neighbor, but on the average the retail price is just about doubled.

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The present government seems to have neglected nothing that would enable the ring to get rich at the expense of the farmers. When they came into power they found five hundred tons of twine on hand at Kingston. This was sold at a small price (about four cents), without tender, to Cole Bros., who handed it over to the Hobbs Hardware Company, and that firm the Canadian agents for the binder twine trust of the United States.

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*Thousands drink Blue
Ribbon Ceylon Tea every day.
Ask any of them what they
think of it.*

PROVINCIAL NEWS

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Aug. 17.—W. S. Keith, of Keith & Ketchum, has returned from Copper creek, on the main fork of the Kettle river, with J. Leekie and Ronald Harris, M. E., who went up together to examine properties. They report the country looking well. A large number of prospectors are on the trail going up the river to the new strike. Numbers of claims have already been staked on Copper creek and across the river to the southwest.

At West Bridge, where a large number of prospectors are camped, some are going up the main river and some up the West Fork. A big strike was there heard of a big strike of quartz, carrying copper pyrites, on Cranberry creek, and another on Boomerang creek, on the West Fork, the latter being a bluish white quartz, carrying iron pyrite and galena.

Both the West Fork and the main river are experiencing a boom, and another year, Mr. Keith says, will put these two places among the rich mineral camps of the Boundary country.

James Wilkes, organizer in British Columbia and Washington for the Western Federation of Miners, has arrived in Greenwood for the purpose of organizing the miners of the mining camps in Boundary. There already exist a number of union men in the mines, and Mr. Wilkes is confident of organizing strong unions.

Paul Johnson, Mexico, and John O. Norbom, San Francisco, arrived here today. Johnson represents New York capitalists who are interested in the Mother Lode mine, two miles from here. As has been announced, he has come to erect a smelter somewhere in the vicinity of Greenwood. However, beyond the fact that it has been decided to erect a smelter as soon as the railway is in and machinery can be put in place, there is nothing definite to report. Mr. Johnson's first business will be to select a site, and after he has fully acquainted himself with all the local conditions, plans will be prepared and the contract let. So far it has been decided to erect a 250-ton copper furnace, and to enlarge the plant as required up to a capacity of 2,500 tons a day if necessary. The first cost will be about \$100,000. In reference to power and water, these are matters of detail and are not specially important factors. The smelter in all probability will be three or four miles from Greenwood on Boundary creek. Mr. Johnson built and ran the Hall smelter at Nelson for a time, and since then rebuilt and operated a smelter in Mexico, with a capacity of 1,200 tons a day, the largest in America, and just before coming to British Columbia prepared the plans for a larger smelter in California. He says Boundary will be the place where the great smelters of the country will be located. The one now projected will smelt all available ores, as well as those of the Mother Lode mine.

Another party of shareholders interested in the Knob Hill and Old Iron-sides, Greenwood camp, arrived to-day in Phoenix. The party consists of J. P. Graves, managing director; J. P. Whitney, president of the Whitney Glass Works, Pennsylvania, and of the City of Paris Mining Co., White's camp; W. B. Rulon, representative of A. L. White & Co. in Pennsylvania; Clyde Graves, son of the managing director; and Rev. Brian C. Roberts, tutor to Clyde Graves. They will be in Phoenix to-morrow and return the following day. Mr. Whitney and party were delighted with the progress and prospects of their properties and with the country generally so far as they had an opportunity of judging. Whitney, as is well known, is one of the large capitalists of the United States. Clyde Graves and his tutor, the Rev. B. C. Roberts, are on a tour of the world which will occupy two years, leaving San Francisco in September by way of the Orient.

There has been an unusual amount of rain in the Boundary district for the past week. In the experience of the oldest residents there has never been anything like it at this time of year, which is usually a very dry and hot period. The rains have interfered a good deal with business, and practically stopped travel for a day or two.

FERNIE.

Mr. D. H. Downie, the popular teller in the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, left on today's east-bound train for Winnipeg, where he will assume a similar position in the Bank of Commerce. Since coming to Fernie Mr. Downie has made a host of friends, all of whom were sorry to see him leave.

Fire was started this week in fifty of the new coke ovens built this season by Mr. Baldwin for the coal company. It will take about a week to heat them up, when they will be charged with coal, making a total of 100 turning out coke. Work is well under way with another 50, and within two months at least 200 ovens will be in full blast.

We neglected to mention last week that on August 5 Fernie was on fire on the occasion of a first visit from the gigantic combination known throughout the Dominion as Main's circus and menagerie. Few people thought that a town of one year's growth could make it pay for this large show to stop off. The daily expenses are \$1,000, and the advance agent was good enough to say that if they picked up \$250 he should be satisfied, as they had to unload the animals to feed. He must have had one of the greatest surprises of his life, as upwards of 1,000 people attended the circus at \$1 a head, and with side shows and reserved chairs the combination must have taken \$1,500 out of town for one exhibition, and it is only fair to say that they deserved it, for with two rings going at once, 63 highly trained horses in the ring at the same time, first-class trapezists, a good band, about 50 side-shows, and the largest collection of wild animals travelling, no one could fail to be satisfied. Not the least interesting feature of the visit was to watch the rapidity and skill with which such a vast conourse of vans (three full train loads) were handled.—Fernie Free Press.

REVELSTOKE.

The committee in charge of the exhibits for the Paris exposition have been busy boxing and shipping the ore specimens. Two or three specimens from all the leading properties in the camps about have been secured, including ones from Camp McKinney. There are six large boxes full, in all about half a ton, of the very finest specimens of Boundary mineral. The specimens go direct to Ottawa, where they will be assayed and forwarded to Paris.

At last night's meeting of the council the requirements of the fire department

were considered, and a complete outfit will be provided, including hose house, fire alarm, hose and ladder trucks, helmets and coats, hydrants and fire hall. A paid chief, W. E. Henton, was appointed, at a salary of \$100 a month, to devote his whole time to the department. When the equipment is complete, according to programme, Greenwood will be thoroughly protected from fire. A splendid system of waterworks has been inaugurated, and the business men are looking to a reduction of insurance rates as a consequence.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation last evening it was decided to build a church costing about \$2,000, the lots for which have already been secured in a very central location. As soon as work is started, three churches will be in process of erection, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. The Catholics have had a good church building for some time.

At West Bridge, where a large number of prospectors are camped, some are going up the main river and some up the West Fork. A big strike was there heard of a big strike of quartz, carrying copper pyrites, on Cranberry creek, and another on Boomerang creek, on the West Fork, the latter being a bluish white quartz, carrying iron pyrite and galena.

Both the West Fork and the main river are experiencing a boom, and another year, Mr. Keith says, will put these two places among the rich mineral camps of the Boundary country.

James Wilkes, organizer in British Columbia and Washington for the Western Federation of Miners, has arrived in Greenwood for the purpose of organizing the miners of the mining camps in Boundary. There already exist a number of union men in the mines, and Mr. Wilkes is confident of organizing strong unions.

Paul Johnson, Mexico, and John O.

Norbom, San Francisco, arrived here today. Johnson represents New York

capitalists who are interested in the

Mother Lode mine, two miles from here.

As has been announced, he has come to

erect a smelter somewhere in the vicinity of Greenwood. However, beyond the

fact that it has been decided to erect a

smelter as soon as the railway is in and

machinery can be put in place, there is

nothing definite to report. Mr. Johnson's first business will be to select a

site, and after he has fully acquainted

himself with all the local conditions,

plans will be prepared and the contract

let. So far it has been decided to erect a

250-ton copper furnace, and to enlarge

the plant as required up to a capacity of

2,500 tons a day if necessary. The first

cost will be about \$100,000. In refer-

ence to power and water, these are mat-

ters of detail and are not specially im-

portant factors. The smelter in all

probability will be three or four miles

from Greenwood on Boundary creek.

Mr. Johnson built and ran the Hall

smelter at Nelson for a time, and since

then rebuilt and operated a smelter in

Mexico, with a capacity of 1,200 tons a

day, the largest in America, and just

before coming to British Columbia pre-

pared the plans for a larger smelter in

California. He says Boundary will be

the place where the great smelters of

the country will be located. The one

now projected will smelt all available

ores, as well as those of the Mother

Lode mine.

Another party of shareholders inter-

ested in the Knob Hill and Old Iron-

sides, Greenwood camp, arrived to-day

in Phoenix. The party consists of J. P.

Graves, managing director; J. P. Whi-

tey, president of the Whitney Glass

Works, Pennsylvania, and of the City

of Paris Mining Co., White's camp;

W. B. Rulon, representative of A. L. White

& Co. in Pennsylvania; Clyde Graves,

son of the managing director; and Rev.

Brian C. Roberts, tutor to Clyde Graves.

They will be in Phoenix to-morrow and

return the following day. Mr. Whitney

and party were delighted with the pro-

gress and prospects of their properties

and with the country generally so far as

they had an opportunity of judging.

Whitney, as is well known, is one of the

large capitalists of the United States.

Clyde Graves and his tutor, the Rev.

B. C. Roberts, are on a tour of the

world which will occupy two years, leav-

ing San Francisco in September by way

of the Orient.

There has been an unusual amount of

rain in the Boundary district for the

past week. In the experience of the

oldest residents there has never been any-

thing like it at this time of year, which is

usually a very dry and hot period.

The rains have interfered a good deal

with business, and practically stopped

travel for a day or two.

Fire was started this week in fifty of

the new coke ovens built this season by

Mr. Baldwin for the coal company. It

will take about a week to heat them up,

when they will be charged with coal,

making a total of 100 turning out coke.

Work is well under way with another

50, and within two months at least 200

ovens will be in full blast.

We neglected to mention last week

that on August 5 Fernie was on fire on

the occasion of a first visit from the

gigantic combination known throughout

the Dominion as Main's circus and

menagerie. Few people thought that a

town of one year's growth could make it

pay for this large show to stop off.

The daily expenses are \$1,000, and the

advance agent was good enough to say

that if they picked up \$250 he should be

satisfied, as they had to unload the ani-

mals to feed. He must have had one of

the greatest surprises of his life, as upw-

ards of 1,000 people attended the circus at

\$1 a head, and with side shows and re-

served chairs the combination must have

taken \$1,500 out of town for one exhibi-

tion, and it is only fair to say that they

deserved it, for with two rings going at

once, 63 highly trained horses in the ring

at the same time, first-class trapezists,

a good band, about 50 side-shows, and

the largest collection of wild animals

travelling, no one could fail to be satis-

fied. Not the least interesting feature

of the visit was to watch the rapidity

and skill with which such a vast con-

course of vans (three full train loads)

were handled.—Fernie Free Press.

NOTICE.

Parliament to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Drake dated the 11th day of August, 1899. Notice is hereby given that any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in that portion of Lot 182 E., on which the building stand, and which is described as follows: Commencing at the Southwest corner of the portion of said lot which appears registered in the name of Ant. Schell on the books in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., thence Westwardly a distance of three feet four inches, thence at right angles Northwardly twenty-one feet six inches, thence at right angles Southwardly twenty-one feet six inches, be the dimensions more or less of any part thereof is required within four weeks from the date of publication of this notice to make claim with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia pursuant to the Quitting Titles Act.

Dated 11th of August, 1899.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

